The health literacy challenge:

who needs to be reached and how?

Tobacco Prevention Session





LARYSA SUGAY
MAGDALENA CEDZYŃSKA

Let us present the Polish team



Larysa Sugay

Public Health Researcher, Health Educator, Physiotherapist

Department of Health Promotion and Chronic Diseases Prevention



Magdalena Cedzyńska

Director of smoking cessation service

Cancer Epidemiology and Prevention Department





Health literacy $\sqrt{ (2)}$



Is the ability to assess, understand, appraise and use information about health and services needed to make appropriate decisions

Health literacy

is about quality, not quantity

A person with high HL



has the sense of that health is worth the effort



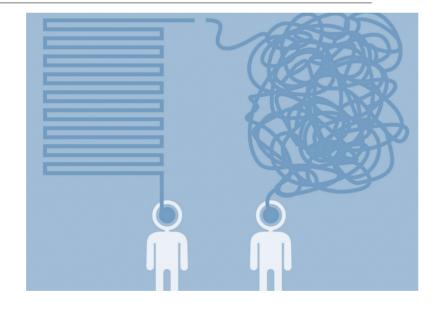
is able to put health as a priority

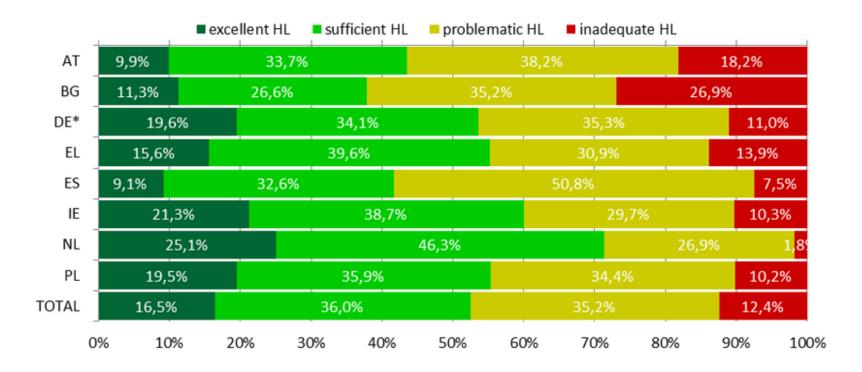


 has the energy and strength to engage



is supported by family and community





Results of the HLS-EU survey: health literacy scores for Austria, Bulgaria, Germany (* only by selected parts of the country), Greece, Spain, Ireland, the Netherlands and Poland, also combined in a total score (source: Health Literacy Center Europe, published on Nov 04 2015, downloaded on Mai 30 2022 from http://healthliteracycentre.eu/low-health-literacy-in-europe/

1 obstacle is DEFINING the term Health Literacy

There is no direct translation into Polish for the term HEALTH LITERACY

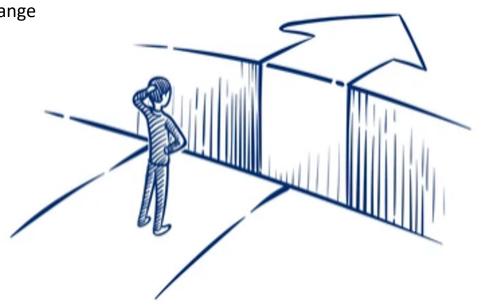




We use public communication campaigns to:

- improve awareness, knowledge, and understanding of the health issue
- to influence individual behaviour,

 build support, and contribute to policy and social change



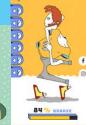




2018-2019

Crookedly entered – change the settings





2020 #STOPFEJKFRIENDS





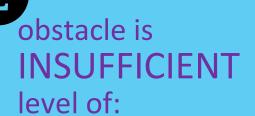
We use public communication campaigns to:

improve awareness, knowledge, and understanding of the health issue

to influence individual behaviour,

build support, and contribute to policy and social change





Cooperation

Systematicity of actions taken

Longevity

Effectiveness

assessment

Efficiency assessment

Limited research



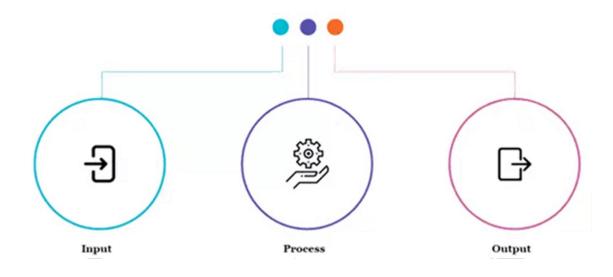
3

obstacle is DISPROPORTIONATE efforts and resources

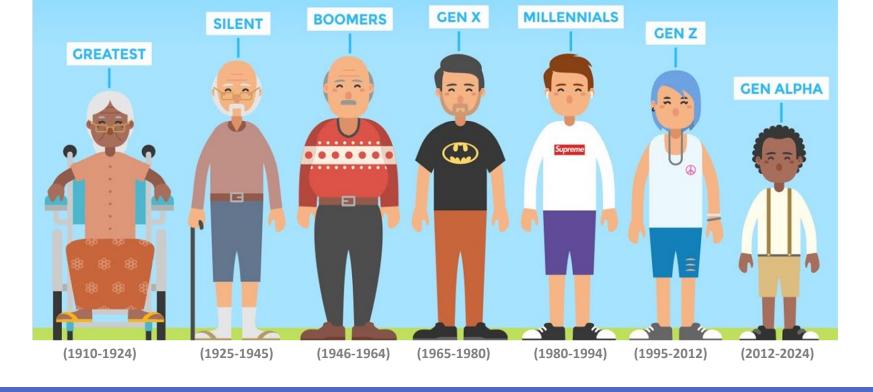
INPUT-OUTPUT

Health Literacy Concept:

gaining knowledge, skills, motivation and level of selfawareness by a person, which translate into their autonomy, independence, strengthening, so that they can cope with health and its determinants



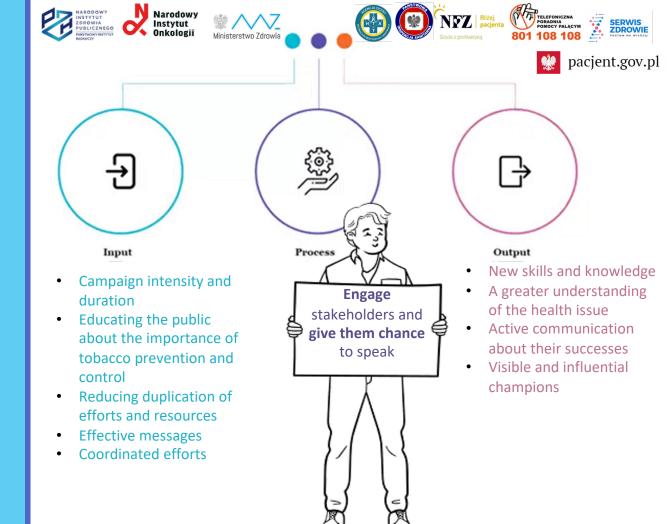




Positive Public Communication Campaigns addressing needs according to the GENERATION type

- Why do you want to communicate?
- Who do you want to communicate with?
- What do you want to communicate?
- How do you want to communicate it?
- What channels will you use for communication?



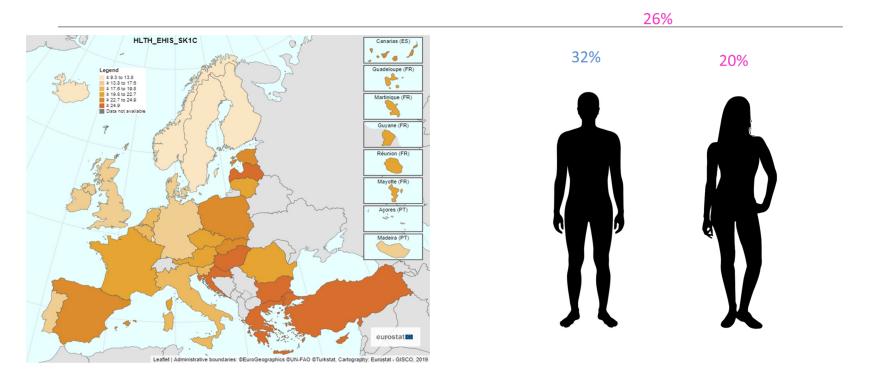




Who should be reached?

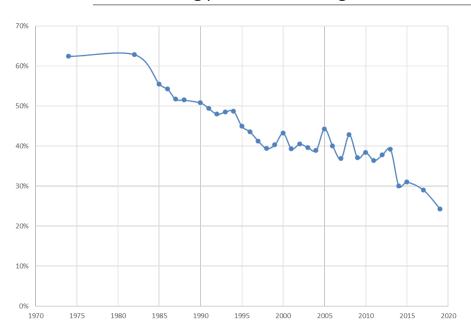
Smoking prevalence in Poland

historically the highest smoking prevalence and lung cancer level

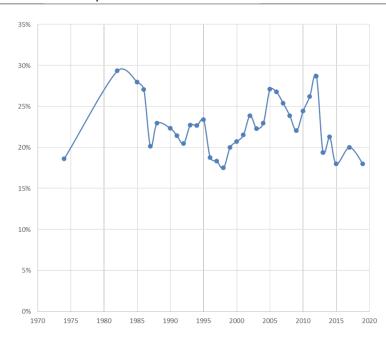


Smoking prevalence in Poland, men and women, 1974-2019

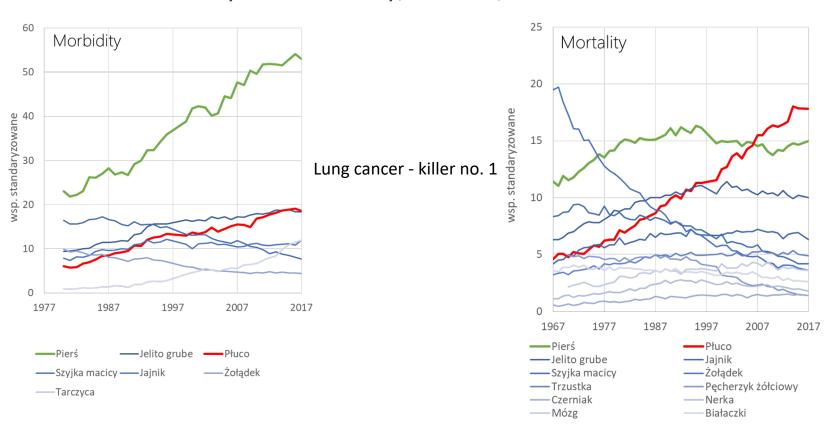
decrease in smoking prevalence among men



stable prevalence in women



Cancer morbidity and mortality, women, 1980-2017





Teenagers

While at the age of 11 and 15, the attempts to smoke were more often undertaken by boys than girls, at the age of 15 the situation is **unfavorable among** girls (40.2%) than boys (37.8%).

Girls of this age (19.2%) more often than boys (14.6%) declare that they smoked tobacco in their lifetime for more than 10 days.

Source: HBSC 2020

Vulnerable groups in Poland

- women
- o girls
- psychiatric patients
- HIV patients
- o new problem refugees?

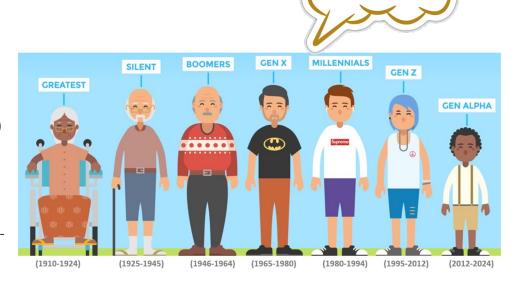




Approaches - how the target population should be reached?



- Traditional advertising such as television, leaflets, and radio
- o Digital advertising, such as streaming and online video
- Social media (to engage the audience quests, challenges)
- Influencers (to share authentic and relatable messages)
- Local events (thematic, occasional, for youth, music, dance)
- o Interactive websites with games, quizzes, and contests
- Peer-education, focus-groups with stakeholders, familyaddressed
- o Time for proceeding the information



"I know what to say, but don't know how..."

References

Duplaga M. Determinants and Consequences of Limited Health Literacy in Polish Society. Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2020 Jan 19;17(2):642. doi: 10.3390/ijerph17020642. PMID: 31963834; PMCID: PMC7014389.

Niedorys B. et al. Competence of health (Health Literacy) – a review of research using the European Health Competence Questionnaire (HLS-EU-Q47) in 2010-2018, Hygeia Public Health 2019, 54(2): 105-113

Wozniak S. et al. Health status of population in Poland in 2019. Statistics Poland, Social Surveys Department, Warsaw, 2019.

Jackson S.E. et al. **Associations between dual use of e-cigarettes and smoking cessation: A prospective study of smokers in England**. Addictive Behaviors, Vol.103, 2020, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addbeh.2019.106230.

Sørensen K. et al. **Health literacy and public health: A systematic review and integration of definitions and models.** BMC Public Health 2012, 12:80 http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/12/80

Kickbusch I. (ed.), Health literacy. The solid facts. WHO, 2013.

Sørensen K, et al. HLS-EU Consortium. **Health literacy in Europe: comparative results of the European health literacy survey (HLS-EU)**. Eur J Public Health. 2015 Dec;25(6):1053-8. doi: 10.1093/eurpub/ckv043. Epub 2015 Apr 5. PMID: 25843827; PMCID: PMC4668324.

Stoklosa M, Pogorzelczyk K, Balwicki Ł. Tools to reduce tobacco use among young people in Poland: addressing affordability and accessibility of tobacco products through taxation and other measures. Oslo: The Norwegian Cancer Society, 2021.

Balwicki Ł, Cedzyńska M. at al. REKOMENDACJE W ZAKRESIE OCHRONY DZIECI I MŁODZIEŻY PRZED KONSEKWENCJAMI UŻYWANIA PRODUKTÓW NIKOTYNOWYCH, NIPH NHI – NRI, Warsaw 2020.



Tobacco Prevention Session

Thank you!!!

Dziękujemy!!!







Magdalena Cedzyńska

Magdalena.Cedzynska@pib-nio.pl

